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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/577,719

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Tetsuya Nakayama

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7590

11/12/2008

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EXAMINER

VILAKAZI, SIZO BINDA

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

3747

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PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/577,719	<b>Applicant(s)</b> NAKAYAMA ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> SIZO B. VILAKAZI	<b>Art Unit</b> 3747	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 September 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4,6 and 9 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4,6 and 9 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)          | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

### **DETAILED ACTION**

The Amendments and Applicant Arguments submitted have been received and their contents have been carefully considered.

Claims 3, 5, 7, 8, and 10 have been canceled.

Claims 1, 2, 4, 6, and 9 are presented for examination.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 2, 4, 6, and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sadahiro et al. (US Patent #6,467,337 B2), and further in view of Katayama (US Patent #4,696,277) and Reimer (US Patent 6,484,088).

3. In Re claim 1, Sadahiro et al. discloses:

- a. a working machine (Column 4, Lines 5-7)
- b. a server (fuel optimization server, 41)
- c. a user terminal (Column 13, lines 64-67)

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d. a tank contents amount measurement means (29) which measures an amount of substance contained in a fuel tank of a machine (Column 5, Lines 10-20)

e. an operational value measurement means (92) which measures a predetermined operational value related to fuel consumption operation of a machine (Column 13, Lines 33-35)

f. a communication controller which transmits, to said server, machine information including a volume value of said contents measured by said tank contents amount measurement means and a measurement value measured by said operational value measurement (Column 13, Lines 64-67)

g. a remaining fuel volume calculation means which calculates operating hours of said working machine based on a measurement value from said operational value measurement means included in said machine information (Column 13, Lines 33-35), obtains a volume value of fuel which ought to have been consumed by said working machine with reference to a fuel consumption table based on said operating hours, subtracts said volume value of fuel which ought to have been consumed by said working machine from a volume value stored in a previous time volume storage section, and calculates an expected remaining fuel volume value, which is an amount of remaining fuel which ought to be present within said fuel tank (Column 12, Line 40 through Column 15, Line 26)

h. volume comparison means, which compares said volume value of contents which has been measured by the tank contents amount measurement

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means included in said machine information, with said expected remaining fuel volume value which has been calculated by said remaining fuel amount calculation means (Column 12, Lines 26-39)

4. Reimer does not explicitly disclose an alarm issue means which issues an alarm in response to said amount comparison means

5. However, Katayama teaches an alarm issue means which issues an alarm in response to an amount comparison means in his disclosure of an alarm system that sounds upon detection of an air-to-fuel ratio that is significantly different from the desired value in order to alert users of possible fuel fraud/theft/etc.(Column 12, Lines 47-63)

6. Furthermore, Reimer discloses a motivation to use a server to monitor the fuel consumption and refueling of a vehicle in order to detect fuel fraud or theft (Column 5, Lines 10-31, Column 12, Lines 26-39, and Column 14, Lines 54-57)

7. Thus it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the fuel management system of Reimer with an alarm issue means as taught by Katayama.

8. In Re claim 2, Reimer discloses a fuel management system further comprising

- i. refueling amount determination means which, when refueling of said fuel tank is actually executed or when scheduled to be executed, obtains an actual or scheduled refueling amount (Column 5, Lines 20-26)
- j. wherein said remaining fuel amount calculation means calculates said expected remaining fuel amount, based on the measurement value from said

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operational value measurement means, and said refueling amount which has been obtained by said refueling amount determination means (Column 12, Lines 26-39).

9. The examiner notes that the system disclosed by Reimer stores the remaining fuel and amount and refueling amounts on a dispatch terminal, to be used in comparison with refueling amounts recorded by the driver at a later time.

10. Reimer does not perform the step of adding the refueling amount to the instantaneous remaining fuel amount value, which would provide automatic and continuous checking of a discrepancy in fuel levels.

11. However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to replace the manual discrepancy checking disclosed by Reimer with the automatic checking set forth by the applicant, since it has been held that broadly providing a mechanical or automatic means to replace manual activity which has accomplished the same result involves only routine skill in the art. In re Venner, 120 USPQ 192.

12. In Re claim 4, Reimer/Katayama disclose a method taught by the invention where said operational value measurement means calculates or measures a fuel injection amount of an engine of said working machine and said remaining fuel amount calculation means calculates a fuel consumption amount of said working machine from said fuel injection amount which has been calculated or measured by said operational value measurement means, and calculates said expected remaining fuel amount from

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said fuel consumption amount which has thus been calculated (Reimer, Column 14, Line 59 through Column 15, Line 20).

13. Claims 6 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Reimer and Katayama as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Tatsuya (JP Pub 2003-254173).

14. In Re claim 6, Reimer /Katayama have disclosed the claimed invention above except said tank contents weight measurement means.

15. However, Tatsuya discloses a tank contents weight measurement means which measures weight of the contents in said fuel tank (Paragraph 12, Lines 1-2).

16. Thus, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the fuel management system disclosed by Reimer to measure the tank content amounts using weight as opposed to volume, as they both perform the equivalent function of measuring an amount of substance in the fuel tank.

17. Note that where a claimed improvement on a device or apparatus is no more than "the simple substitution of one known element for another or the mere application of a known technique to a piece of prior art ready for improvement," the claim is unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). Ex Parte Smith, 83 USPQ.2d 1509, 1518-19 (BPAI, 2007) (citing KSR v. Teleflex, 127 S.Ct. 1727, 1740, 82 USPQ2d 1385, 1396 (2007)). Accordingly, since the applicant has submitted no persuasive evidence that the combination of the above elements is uniquely challenging or difficult for one of ordinary skill in the art, the claim is unpatentable as obvious under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), because

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the calculation of a remaining fuel weight, when the remaining fuel volume amount is already known, is no more than the mere application of a known technique (multiplication of volume by a specific gravity value) to a piece of prior art ready for improvement.

18. Furthermore, in light of the volume comparison means disclosed in Reimer, setting up a weight comparison means would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

19. In Re claim 9, Reimer inherently teaches a fuel management system wherein, immediately after said working machine starts and immediately after said working machine stops, said tank contents amount measurement means measures the amount of said contents while said operational value measurement means measures said operational value.

20. The examiner notes that the fuel level sensor is continuously detecting the level of fuel, and the processor is continuously counting the hours of operation of the machine.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SIZO B. VILAKAZI whose telephone number is (571)270-3926. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 10:00am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen K. Cronin can be reached on (571) 272-4536. The fax phone



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number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/SIZO B VILAKAZI/  
Examiner, Art Unit 3747

/Stephen K. Cronin/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art  
Unit 3747